

GOVERNORS EXAMINE BROKERS

URGED TO LOOK BACK TWO WEEKS INTO ROCK ISLAND.

Can't Require Daniel G. Reid to Testify and It Is Uncertain Where He Is—Brokers' Fainting Fit Turned a \$45,000 Loss to an \$8,400 Gain.

The special committee which the Stock Exchange appointed to look into Monday morning's trading in Rock Island made some progress yesterday. But it wasn't positive progress. It was progress along the lines of eliminating various of the theories propounded to account for the motive and the sources of the strange turmoil in the market. With these out of the way the committee got down to the real mystery and there rested for the day.

In the first place the committee discovered that the transactions of brokers among themselves were regular. All the sheets were clear, and no broker lodged a complaint against another on account of any disagreement resulting from the confusion surrounding the execution of orders. There arose a point, however, which required deliberation and counsel. This related to complaints of customers that their orders had not been properly executed either for the purchase or sale. Some customers who had put in selling orders thought their stock was sold too cheap. Others who put in buying orders thought the stock was purchased too dear, and one or two of them have threatened to take the case to the courts.

Decisions in this respect are conflicting. The courts ordinarily have taken the quotations as proved from the Stock Exchange tickers. But they have never been called upon to pass upon cases of disputed transactions made in an excited crowd where simultaneously a stock sold at widely different prices on opposite sides of the crowd. The governors have decided that a test case shall be made if one of the threatened suits is brought. On advice of counsel, they hold that only reasonable diligence is required of a broker, that it devolves upon a customer to show that the broker was lax or negligent and that the figures, as they come out on the tape, do not tell the whole story.

The committee considered and took some testimony in regard to the theory that agents of foreign option dealers had bid up Rock Island as a protection against calls sold on the stock. They found little to substantiate it and are disposed to dismiss it. That there was some buying by option dealers is taken for granted, but there is practically no proof that the buying was of sufficient consequence to have any material influence on prices.

As a matter of fact some of the Stock Exchange authorities have taken seriously the excuse that the market was upset by agents for the London sellers of privileges. Experienced members of the exchange have said that foreign option dealers had bid up Rock Island as a protection against calls sold on the stock. They found little to substantiate it and are disposed to dismiss it. That there was some buying by option dealers is taken for granted, but there is practically no proof that the buying was of sufficient consequence to have any material influence on prices.

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The individual from whom Wall Street most longed to hear was D. G. Reid, that important member of the Rock Island party who up to the present has had nothing to say. It was said at Mr. Reid's office yesterday that he had not been in the city since Friday, but was still at his country place in Irvington. A servant at the country place in Irvington said over the telephone that Mr. Reid had not been there since Christmas and was supposed to have gone West. Inquiries got just as satisfactory information from Mr. Reid's town house, where nothing was known about him except that he wasn't there.

The rank and file in Wall Street had recovered yesterday from its fright and became jocular. From the extreme dejection of the previous morning, when a bad break was apprehended, traders had changed with characteristic alacrity to cheerfulness, for the market acted very well throughout the session. They compared Mr. Reid's mysterious absence to the disappearance of Dr. Cook, and some of them wondered if it was not Dr. Cook himself who invented the new way of raising the Rock Island flag on the Stock Exchange.

But there was no such levity among the leaders of the Stock Exchange brokers. Propositions came to them and through them to the special committee to the general effect that there were two sides to the question. They did not come from Mr. Reid nor from any other member of the Rock Island party but from brokers who insisted that if the Stock Exchange was to conduct an inquiry it go back of Monday's transaction and examine the books of brokers who have executed or been entrusted with Rock Island orders for two weeks and Monday morning, in other words, was but a sequel or climax to previous happenings.

None of the brokers who made this general suggestion would narrate the circumstance on which he based it except to the authorities of the exchange, and they followed custom by keeping secret the more important testimony brought before the investigating committee.

None of the committee would say whether or not Mr. Reid had been called to explain what, if anything, he knows about the episode. The committee can call him if it likes, but it cannot compel his presence any more than it could have made Judge Moore of the Rock Island party tell anything about Sidney Love, the broker who did business for Judge Moore and who closed out his business and went away from Wall Street several months ago.

The committee cannot compel Mr. Reid to testify nor can it discipline him in any way, for he is not a member of the Exchange. But it has the power of going into the mystery by delving into the accounts of brokers who have dealt in Rock Island and examining them in regard to the transactions. Only in this way, it

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AT ODDS POLITICALLY WITH AMBASSADOR'S BROTHER.

She's for Votes for Women and He isn't. So She's About Made Up Her Mind to Stay in America While He Confesses His Seat—Approves Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Annan Bryce, who is the sister-in-law of Ambassador Bryce and in whose honor Mrs. Martin Littleton is giving a suffrage luncheon to-day, has decided that she will not return to Scotland in time to help her husband win the Inverness seat at the January election.

"My position is a somewhat embarrassing one," she said yesterday afternoon. "I have been a strong Liberal ever since I was 15 years old, and I have always taken a prominent part in Mr. Bryce's campaigns. Of course I want him to get in this year, but I cannot work for him as has been my custom. I feel that to do so would not be consistent with the loyalty which I feel toward the cause of woman suffrage."

"But doesn't Mr. Bryce believe in it?" she was asked.

Mrs. Bryce smiled a trifle nervously and smoothed down the folds of her Alice blue crepe frock.

"He not only doesn't believe in it," she responded sadly, "but I am afraid that there is very little prospect of his being converted. As for me, it is one of the cardinal doctrines of my political faith. I have not said very much about it since I arrived in America because I have been visiting my brother-in-law, the Ambassador, in Washington and he is very much opposed to giving the ballot to women. He didn't wish me to talk at all to representatives of Washington papers because there is always danger that anything said by a member of his family might be construed as an official utterance. An Ambassador must be perfectly neutral on all questions of politics."

"But do you think woman suffrage has become a political issue over here?" asked one of her listeners.

"Not as it is with us," she replied. "That is largely perhaps owing to the fact that American women have not been in the habit of taking very much part in politics. Every woman in England who has a father, a brother or a husband or even a sweetheart who is contesting a seat in Parliament is expected to be able to get up and make a campaign speech at a moment's notice. Why, it was only at the last general election in 1906 that Mr. Bryce said to me: 'I feel so ill that I fear I shall not be able to keep my appointment to speak at the meeting this afternoon, and you will have to go in my place.'"

"Oh, I don't think I can," I said. "I don't see any other way out of it," insisted my husband. And I resigned myself to my fate. Fortunately, however, Mr. Bryce recovered in time to go himself, but if he hadn't no one would have been at all surprised to see me trying to fill his place. That sort of thing is a mere commonplace with us. I have made many speeches in Inverness, and I have also done a great deal of canvassing. The Liberal party do not deny that it owes its large majority to the work done by the women in 1906."

"And you aren't going to do a thing toward getting Mr. Bryce in this time?" asked some one.

"I simply can't," said Mrs. Bryce. "In 1906 suffrage wasn't quite so prominent as it is now. In fact it wasn't a political issue at all. The women asked me whether Mr. Bryce believed in it, and although I was obliged to say that he didn't, I told them that probably he could be won over and I urged them to support him. They did so. Now, however, the situation is altogether different. In spite of all I can say or do Mr. Bryce refuses to vote in favor of a woman suffrage bill should one come up and I cannot ask the women to help elect a man who is pledged to work against their cause. On the other hand I do not want it to be said that suffrage has broken up our family. People would be only too ready to make such a charge. I do not want to have it known in Great Britain that I am doing nothing toward winning the Inverness constituency. The best way out of it, I think, is for me to stay in America until the election is settled."

Mrs. Bryce went on to explain that she had never gone in for militant methods, but that she realized they had been most efficacious.

"Mrs. Pankhurst is a wonderful woman," she said, "and there is no doubt that her tactics have had a direct influence in by-elections."

In reply to another question she said that she did not wish to express any opinion regarding Mr. Asquith because her husband was a member of Mr. Asquith's Cabinet.

"I will say, however," she went on, "that it seems to me that Mr. Asquith's policy in refusing to receive the petition of the suffragettes was a mistake on his part. Woman suffrage is bound to come. It is a world movement, and nothing can seriously impede its progress. Mr. Asquith has won for himself the detestation of thousands of women and has aroused a great deal of sympathy for Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers."

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INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

Secretary Wilson Making an Extended Inquiry Through Field Employees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who helped the country to find out "what is whiskey," is now directing his attention to the question "Why is the cost of living greater?"

Mr. Wilson through the hundreds of field employees of his department is attempting to ascertain what the difference is between retail and wholesale prices for foodstuffs. He desires to know, it was declared, why the cost of foods to the consumer is greater, and whether the farmer, the middleman or the retail merchant is to blame. The inquiry is directed toward the increased prices of butter, eggs, milk, apples, potatoes and other common or garden fruits and vegetables.

Secretary Wilson began this inquiry because he did not believe that the farmers of the country were receiving higher prices than they should get for their products, as had been said by many so-called authorities who wished to explain the higher cost of living. It was asserted that he believes the middlemen are responsible for the higher prices.

Recently Mr. Wilson made an investigation into the reported higher cost of meat. He found, according to his annual report, that the mean gross profits in selling meats to the ultimate consumer were 22 per cent., and that in some cities this percentage was as high as 50. This meant, the report said, that the cost to consumers was 25 or 30 per cent. above the price the retailer paid to the wholesale merchant.

The same sources of information which were relied on to gather the data on meat were directed to the investigation into the prices of other foodstuffs. This investigation the Secretary regarded as most important, and it was pointed out that he expected to find whether there is a combination to raise retail prices or the distribution of foodstuffs is done in a way that is too expensive. It was said that Congress action may be necessary later.

MRS. BELMONT RETORTS.

Says That Mrs. Gilbert Jones's Circular Was Misleading.

The printed announcement of a course of lectures on woman suffrage to be given by Mrs. Gilbert Jones at her house at 222 Madison avenue which was recently sent out from the headquarters of the League for the Civic Education of Women is still worrying the devotees of the Cause.

Mrs. O. H. F. Belmont issued a statement yesterday afternoon in which she accused the officers of the league of "repeating the clever little game by which they were enabled to organize this society last year."

She goes on to speak of the "shrewdly worded circulars" they sent out at that time, which induced many suffragists to send in their names and membership fees in the belief that they were going to hear the real true propaganda of the "movement." She asserts that the anti-lecture course was a failure and had to be discontinued and that the only public meeting they have attempted this season was attended by less than 100 persons.

After quoting at some length from the circular, which appeared in yesterday morning's Sun, she asks:

Could anyone be so grossly misleading to the large number of women who are just beginning to take an interest in woman suffrage? Could they imagine from this invitation that they were to be led into the camp of a society formed to oppose suffrage for women and to be lured by one who was the most noted anti-suffragist in the city? Never was there a more conspicuous example of sailing under false colors, of obtaining an audience under false pretenses! Nothing could more fully prove the weakness of the anti-suffrage cause than this stealing of the liver of suffrage to serve the opposition!

THINK THEY SAW DR. COOK.

London, Ont., People Say He Took a Train There for Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.—A report came from London, Ont., this afternoon that Dr. Frederick A. Cook was expected for this city possibly on his way to Mount Clemens for the baths, or to Jackson, Mich., where he has a cousin. The London despatch follows:

"Dr. F. A. Cook is said to have passed through this city on his way to Detroit this morning. He looked well. He came into the city on the Toronto train and took the Detroit train. He had a hand grip with him with 'F. A. Cook, M. D.' inscribed thereon. He could be readily recognized from his photographs, it is said, though his mustache had been shaved off."

Although a close watch has been kept nothing has been seen of Dr. Cook in Detroit, but the fact that he has a cousin in Jackson who insists that he knows where the doctor is lends some color to the London story.

COPENHAGEN'S REVENGE.

University May Turn Over Cook's Maps and Papers to Criminal Museum.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 28.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Dr. Cook's records, maps and other papers are still in possession of the university. It is reported, however, that they will soon be removed to the criminal museum at police headquarters.

SAY HIS AUTO KILLED CHILD.

Chauffeur Handed Since Nov. 4 Is Caught—Injured Woman Dies.

George Jones, a chauffeur, living at 248 South Third street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night charged with causing the death of Jennie Bernstein, 8 years old, of 78 East 118th street. The child was knocked down by an automobile on November 4 in front of 1800 Park avenue.

Detectives Miller, Shevlin and Lennon of the Central Office have been working on the case. Last night they found Jones at 187 West Thirty-eighth street. He denied all knowledge of the accident.

Mrs. Nancy London, 74 years old, who was run down last Saturday by a taxicab in Eighth avenue at 121st street, died last night at St. Luke's Hospital. Her only tangible injury was a fractured ankle. The shock at her age killed her. The driver, George C. Gibbons of 48 West 118th street, who was arrested at the time of the accident, was charged with homicide yesterday by order of the Coroner. Mrs. London had lived at the Hotel Germania, 125 St. Nicholas avenue, three months.

MAKE TORPEDOES SAFER.

Investor of Neptune Has a Plan to Oceanic These Which Miss Them.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Journal states that Turpin, the inventor of the submarine, has discovered a method by which floating mines may automatically be rendered harmless whenever they accidentally break away from their moorings. The idea is applicable to torpedoes, which after two hours immersion would be made incapable of doing any damage. The Minister of Marine has ordered the navy to make experiments with the new invention.

EQUAL PAY FOR TEACHERS

FIVE WAYS TO SETTLE FUSS SUGGESTED TO MAYOR.

But the Commission He Appointed Reports Time Too Short Now to Make the Searching Inquiry Necessary for the Right Solution of the Problem.

The commission consisting of Gustav H. Schwab, John B. Clark and Charles H. Keep, appointed by Mayor McCallen to consider the equalization of school teachers' salaries and to submit suggestions for the best way of dealing with the controversy, sent a report to the Mayor yesterday intimating that the problem might be met by the adoption of any one of the following plans by the Board of Education:

First—It might raise the pay of all women above the sixth grade to the level of the present salaries of men, leaving the scheduled unchanged in the lower six grades. This would give no increase of salaries to the great majority of women in the schools, but would give a very large increase to the minority, who are in the higher grades and already receive the higher rates. It would treat very unequally two classes of women and is not desired by the Association of Women Teachers.

Second—It is possible to raise in this way the salaries of women in the upper grades and also to make a corresponding addition to those of women in the lower grades, regardless of the question whether there are or are not any men employed in such lower grades. This would give to the men pay based on the market rate for more or less similar labor, and would give to the women a very large addition to their market rate. The figures submitted to us by the Board of Education show that, if the men's salaries remain unchanged, this system would entail an additional cost to the city of about \$11,000,000 per annum.

Third—A more moderate increase might be made in the rate of pay for all women, leaving the pay of the men unchanged. This would not bring the pay of the two classes to equality, but it would not exclude the men from positions where they are needed.

Fourth—It would be possible to make this moderate increase in the pay of all women and either suddenly or gradually to reduce to the same level the pay of all the men, so that the rates for the two classes would be ultimately equalized. This, of course, would raise the more valuable men out of the school system.

Fifth—It is possible to remove from the present schedules any glaring inequalities which ought to be corrected. This would probably give a material increase of salary to a large body of women, including those in the lower grades.

"A thorough testing of these alternatives and of other practicable ones cannot possibly be made in the brief period between now and January 1, 1910," the report says. "Any measure that we should feel like recommending, besides being tested financially, should afford ground for the hope of having good effects educationally. At present we can only define our conception of the problems referred to us and the character of the investigations which ought to be made before they can be satisfactorily solved."

Actual experience must be appealed to for a wide range of facts. Searching and specific inquiries designed to draw out facts as well as opinions should in our judgment be addressed to the school principals in Greater New York and to the superintendents of schools in the principal cities of the country.

"Among other things, these questions should be framed so as to bring out information as to why the public schools need men as teachers and as principals; whether they need them as teachers in order to train them as principals; in what grades they need male teachers and to what extent; and what if anything men teachers contribute that is not contributed by a woman teacher."

MRS. EDDY'S LANE COOK FREE.

Absent Treatment Brings Release for One Legged Woman Immigrant.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Absent treatment or something of the sort applied by prominent Christian Scientists of Boston upon the authorities at Washington has secured the release of Mrs. Mary B. Ettinger, Mrs. Eddy's one legged cook, who arrived in Boston a few weeks ago and was detained by the immigration authorities.

Then it was rumored that she had come to Boston to become a cook in the household of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy at Chestnut Hill.

Christian Scientists got busy, and after appealing in vain to the Boston immigration authorities for Mrs. Ettinger's release applied to headquarters in Washington and the order for the cook's release came this morning.

Mrs. Ettinger when she arrived gave her destination as 51 Falmouth street, the home of Mrs. Maria Smith. Mrs. Ettinger left the immigration station late this forenoon. She was delighted to have her freedom and went around to bid everybody farewell and to wish all a "Happy New Year."

WANT PRINCE TO PAY UP.

Brothers of De Beers, Ross Winans' Sons-in-Law, Sue for Damages.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Judge Harlan signed an order to-day in Circuit Court No. 2 which practically ties up all the property inherited by Princess Louise de Beers from her wife, Princess de Beers, who was recently awarded to him by a decision of the Court of Appeals.

The order was signed on the petition of the Rev. Pierre de Beers, Francois and Edouard de Beers, the Prince's brothers, who live in Paris.

The order grants the brothers the right to intervene, and the import of it is that Prince de Beers may not remove from the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of this city any of the collateral deposited in one of its private boxes until the claims of his brothers have been passed upon by the court.

The Rev. Mr. de Beers' claim is for \$5,460 with interest. Francois' claim is \$254,500 with interest, and Edouard's claim is \$254,500 with interest. The brothers say that the claims represent money advanced to the Prince.

The action of the brothers was taken to forestall a reported move on the part of the Prince's counsel here to obtain an order of court placing the securities entirely in the custody of the Prince.

Prince de Beers is now in Pekin, China, on an attack of the French Legion there.

SAGHALIEN FOR SALE.

Russia Hopes U. S. Will Bid Against Japan for Northern Half.

SPECIAL